

1. 何謂 ROC 曲線(receiver operating characteristic curve)? 如何製作? 有何用途? (9%)
2. 曝露與疾病相關強度的測度指標常使用 "勝算比" (odds ratio) 以及 "族群可歸因比率" (population attributable fraction)。試說明二者如何計算, 並分別解釋其代表意義。(8%)
3. 你知道哪些流行病學中常用的迴歸分析方法? 請分別說明其適用場合。(8%)
4. 請說明盛行率 (Prevalence) 的兩項主要決定因子 (7%)
5. 請說明病例對照研究法 (Case-control study) 選擇對照 (Control selection) 的兩項基本原則? (6%)
6. 何謂「基礎再生數 (Basic Reproductive Number, R_0)」? (3%) 其決定因子有哪三項? (9%)
7. 世代追蹤的研究當中, 隨著研究時間的增加, 受試者會逐漸的失去聯絡而無法追蹤(loss to follow up), 請列出無法追蹤的原因(至少 3 項)? (6%) 遇到這樣的情形時, 研究的結果會受到什麼樣的影響? (3%) 我們應該如何處理, 使得研究的結果較為正確? (4%)
8. 如果你有機會參與一項社區型的世代追蹤研究(cohort study), 該計畫希望使用一些連續型變項(例如: 身高或血液中的某些生化值)來預測慢性疾病的風險, 請回答以下的問題:
 - (1) 如果我們對於這些連續型的變項不做任何處理, 並且用簡單的線性迴歸模型(linear regression model)分析這些變項與疾病風險的關係, 請寫出此迴歸模型, 並說明線性迴歸模型估計出來的迴歸係數代表什麼意義? (6%)
 - (2) 由於這些變項並無所謂的臨床切點, 我們可以考慮進一步對於這些變項進行分組, 你的建議為何? (3%) 請說明建議的原因。(3%)

見背面

9. What measures of association can be estimated meaningfully from a well-conducted closed longitudinal cohort study? 1. risk ratio; 2. incidence rate ratio; 3. odds ratio. Please explain briefly (Note: there might be more than one answer) (3%). What about an open cohort study (3%)? Nested case-control study (3%)? In a closed cohort study, which measure of association do you prefer and why? (5%)

10. An environmental epidemiologist wants to study whether a new form of pollution would increase the risk of death. The following table is the proportion of death in different subgroups of the study population. (for example: 180/900 indicates that 180 deaths occur among the total 900 people who are poor and exposed to the pollution)

	Pollution	No pollution
Poor	180/900	20/100
Rich	10/100	90/900
Total	190/1000	110/1000

Please calculate the risk ratio (RR) of death comparing “pollution” to “no pollution”. Calculate the RR in the poor people, rich people, and in the total population (3%). What do you conclude and why? (5 %) Is there effect measure modification at the multiplicative (RR) scale? (3 %)

試題隨卷繳回